

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

Politics.—The political horizon down East presents a sombre hue of creeds, platforms, and dogmas, striped with black, set on green, with no relief. This mongrel brood, the progeny of Whiggery and Toryism, still continues to sit in convention, under the name and style of Democrat, Republican, Union, People's party, True Southern Democracy, National Democracy, and Buchanan Democracy; all of which can be summed up by adding, mockery of the people's rights. The results of the labors of some of these arrogant parties have been given, and we now await the arrival of the "Pony" to lay before our readers, the result of the deliberations of the Southern wing of the Democratic party at Richmond, and of the labors of the Northern wing at Baltimore. These being the only two recognized parties who are yet in travail, and who must bring forth in pain. We feel anxious to lay their proceedings before our readers previous to the people of the United States commencing to caucus for their candidate for the next presidency. If the people select a nominee, there will be five candidates for electors to choose from at the election in November next. Who will be President? We are still for the old hero of San Jacinto—GEX. SAM HOUSTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Congress, at latest dates, seemed to be in a quasi legislative and political state of mind; and, judging from the progress of the business before both branches of that body, we should say that the majority of its members were more interested in President-making than in legislation for the weal of the great commonwealth of the nation, whose representatives they are. No subject or topic of a national character, demands much attention at present in that body. The Overland mail route, Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, or railroad, being questions talked of, but not acted upon. Utah affairs in Congress have become small and beautifully less; they have now dwindled down to the old hobby of the Mountain Meadow massacre; with a slight probability that the bill refunding to the Territory the amount expended by her on Indian wars in 1850-51, will pass the Senate. Congress probably adjourned on the 15th.

BREAD STUFFS.—We have been asked the following question oftentimes within the last few days: "Will there be sufficient bread stuff to keep the people until harvest?" Our invariable answer has been, "Yes." This conclusion we arrive at without further argument than that, up to the present time, we have found flour daily offered in our city at the usual price; and until a falling off of the supply is observed and felt, we feel assured that none need grow nervous over the prospect of no bread to eat. This cannot be the case this season; because of the advanced state of the growing crops, and the well known amount of grain and flour in store, held by persons who have not offered it for sale, and who are waiting for either a ready market or higher prices, both of which they may fail to realize, should no blasting winds or ravenous insects disturb the present growing grain, which now promises so fair to be the most generous reward offered for many years past to the husbandman in return for his labor. By observation we have learned that, owing to the great amount of seed sown in the spring season, and all within a few days, it generally creates among the people a presumption or fear that grain will be scarce before harvest, which fear is seldom entirely dispelled until the growing crop promises a full return of seed, even sixty or one hundred fold. This delightful prospect and pleasing promise is now before us, and within a few weeks we shall have new grain in market.

Those Turnips.—A few days since, we were presented with two fine parcels of turnips, raised by Mr. Charles Oliphant, of the 12th Ward. A finer specimen we have not seen this season. Mr. O. informs us he has a fine crop of strawberries, and that his nursery and garden is in a thriving condition. He is one of our best and most enterprising gardeners.

Ourself.—We forego the gratification it might afford us this week, of publishing our usual lengthy leader, that we may furnish our readers with the latest news in fall, from both the East and the West.

Horses.—Three fine young horses brought in yesterday from the island by Col. Stringham, are for sale.

Post Express.—The expected semi-weekly Post Express has sprung into existence. This fact was demonstrated by the arrival of an eastern express last Tuesday, 9 p.m. Another eastern express, which left St. Jo. on the 17th, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, being 15 hours inside of time. Very little news of public interest. Col. Hooper states, it was still expected that Congress would adjourn on the 18th. The U. S. Marshal for Utah was to start in a few days.

Local News.

EMIGRATION.—During the past week several parties of emigrants from the east have arrived in our city. One company of which, we learn, are citizens of Benicia, Cal.; they had a drove of fine horses, and also a splendid fall-blooded English stud, bought in Canada. California promises to be equal, if not superior, to Texas as a grazing country; and, judging from the amount of fine stock that has passed through this place for the golden empire, we presume no State in the Union can boast of better bloods than the Haciendas of the Pacific slope.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 15th inst., in Bingham's canyon, while Mr. George W. Walker was engaged in stripping bark from a large tree which he had felled, the tree, being on the side of the mountain, slipped and jammed the right leg of the unfortunate young man against another tree, breaking the limb a little below the knee. Mr. Walter Paul conveyed Walker to his home in this city, on Saturday last, when the broken limb was attended to by Dr. W. F. Anderson. The man is doing as well as can be expected. Especial mention is made of Mr. Crisman and family, residing at the mouth of the canyon, who manifested the greatest kindness to the wounded man.

A MAN LOST.—Mr. Charles Williams, a worthy and respectable citizen of Union, G. S. L. County, left his home last Monday, the 18th inst., in a state of mental derangement. Since that time he has not been heard of by his family or friends. He is a low, heavy set man, about 55 years of age, an Englishman by birth. He wore grey jeans pants, white muslin shirt, black vest, and white hat. Any person who can give any information of his whereabouts, will please communicate immediately.

INDIAN SHOT BY AN EMIGRANT.—Mr. Hammond, from Ogden City, informs us that an Indian was shot on Thursday night last, by an emigrant, at the Hot Springs, north of the city. After he was shot, he travelled several miles to the house of Mr. Hatch, who lives in Beautiful, sitting

posed to be mortal. The alleged justification for shooting him is said to be, that he was crawling up to the camp, as the emigrant supposed, to steal a horse. This damnable custom of shooting Indians and ravishing squaws seems to have been commenced in the very heart of our settlements by those eastern barbarians, who have been so fortunate as to reach this Territory on their road to h— This cool, bloody, and diabolical system, has excited and will continue to excite a spirit of indiscriminate retaliation and revenge on the innocent as well as the guilty, so long as the cause exists that produced the present war in Carson. We do not wish to be understood as condemning the protection of property, even at the sacrifice of life; but we do condemn the indiscriminate slaughter of Indians by the murderous hands of the white man. And we shall be the last to raise our hand to punish the tribe who retaliates on the brutal murderers. We have travelled for ten years among the Indians of Utah, and the first attempt on our lives or on our property, has yet to be made by an Indian, except when we were at war in 1852-3. And that an Indian attempted to steal a horse on Thursday night last, we hardly believe. We have recently travelled north, and found all Indians peaceable. Our word for it, some one will suffer to the full extent of Indian barbarity for this deed.

HOUSE THIEVES IN CACHE COUNTY.—This new and thriving county is not without its share of losses by the light-fingered gentry, that for the last two or three years have infested the country like demons from the infernal regions. A few nights since, about the time Superintendent Forney's party left Cache Valley, Mr. Remmell, of Providence, lost a black horse and a grey mare and colt. Mr. R. and Mr. Hill, of Wellsville, followed the trail, and found that the horse thief came south with the horses, and from the description given, the thief is well known, and we have but little doubt but what Mr. Remmell will recover his property. We hope the thief may receive a just reward.

EXPRESS FROM THE WEST.

An old California express was brought into this city on Tuesday. It arrived at 10.15 a.m.; and after a very short delay, proceeded on its way east. The express brought California dates till the 25th of May. It was brought to Ruby Valley by a company of gentlemen, one of which was Mr. Morrell, postmaster of this city. Major Egan writes that the Indians are still very hostile, no place but the immediate vicinity of the troops being exempt from their depredations. As soon as the soldiers would leave a station, the red skins would have it in flames before they would be out of sight. Thus one station after another was disappearing,

nothing being left but blackened ruins instead of those welcome resting spots, which, like the green oaks on the burning desert, gladdened the heart of the weary traveller.

To indulge our feelings on the present military movements in Utah, would not be misconstrued, and we should be branded with hard names. So we shall only observe that should the present state of affairs long continue, the finale of the Utah campaign bids fair to be in keeping with the brilliant conception and chivalrous conduct of both officers and men in the early part of the programme. Our ears may not be made to tingle, neither may the quantity of our rest be disturbed, but our "poor nerves" may be incredibly shocked by a call on the militia of Utah to protect the lives of the passing emigrants, from the bloody hands of the red man, or it may be to protect the government stores from his cupidity.

We append the following communication from a correspondent at Robert's Creek:—

Robert's Creek, June 16th, 1860.

EMIGRATION.—We arrived here yesterday, and met Mr. Bolivar Roberts and party (fifteen men) with the mail and express from California. He reports the Indians still very hostile between here and Carson Valley. About one hundred miles west of this place they drove off about 400 head of Lewis cattle in broad daylight, during the men to come out and fight. There are neither men, stations nor animals for the mail or express between here and Carson City. Mr. R. says that the party which went out to bury the slain in the recent Indian fight near Carson, found 23 bodies, which they interred—how many more may have died from wounds received, they cannot say, as after the battle they dispersed in all directions, and many probably died in the mountains and ravines, who will probably never be found. He says there is every reason to believe that as many as fifty men were killed. This is many more than was supposed after the first excitement was over.

There are about sixty emigrant wagons here, and a large number of cattle on their way to Carson. A large proportion are, we understand, from Ray's Ward—the balance from various portions of the Territory. They are, of course, going right into Heaven. Excuse me, I made a mistake in the name of the place. As a specimen of the society to be found in the alvery paradises of Utah, I will state that Mr. Roberts informed me one old fellow there who has killed, stolen, maimed and wounded four more—yet has never been arrested. He must be a Carsonian Danite—probably of Judge Goodrich's appointment. Men are killed there nearly every day; and even women not exempt from outrage.

Some of our emigrating companions here, seem to apprehend more danger from what they term "Danites" than from Indians. Correspondents generally allow their imagination considerable liberty, but I do not think I should be giving mine too much, if I should presume that they have communicated their fears to Lieuts. Perkins and Weed, and requested their protection against these visionary enemies. I have generally found men's fears and apprehensions not to be without cause, and have been looking among their cattle, mules and horses, to see if I could find any signs or strange brands. You know it is sometimes difficult to prevent stock from getting among and eating large herds.

Lieut. P. and W. proceed west in the morning to assist in protecting emigrants, reopening the mail route, and to chastise the Indians, if they can and any. Rather doubtful.

P. S.—17th, 11 a.m. Express has just arrived from the east. Mr. Jackson writes from Willow Springs that some Indians came down to that station acting in a hostile manner. They drew their arrows on the men, whereupon the boys killed three of them. Joseph Perkins, who rides the express from Egan Canyon to Antelope Springs, was shot at while passing through Spring Valley, near Schell Creek Station. The ball passed through his hat. Troops are stationed at Schell Creek and Ruby Valley. Lieut. Perkins has sent to Ruby for a guard for this place, while the men are rebuilding the station.

Communications.

THE POLITICS OF OUR COUNTRY.

G. S. L. CITY, June 1st, 1860.

MEMRS. BLAKE & FRISWORTH:
Having read attentively your paper since its first issue, my attention has been directed to the politics of the present time, and more especially referring to those of our own country. It seems as though a strange spirit has taken hold of the people, and especially the Government of the United States.

"Slavery, Polygamy, President-making, the Cuban question, and filibustering all go the rounds, each undergoing in its turn enthusiastic discussion among the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The signs of the present time seem to foreshadow some great events and revolutions, wherein is involved the future happiness and prosperity of millions of human beings.

Permit me to review the past history of our country. When the Puritan Fathers and Pilgrims left the Old World, it was their avowed object to obtain their freedom; politically and religiously; they left all behind them extended dear, friends and kindred; social and domestic ties were broken, and they sacrificed bodily comforts for the high and holy consideration of liberty and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They rallied around those who were appointed their leaders, embarked in their frail vessels, and crossed the waters of the stormy Atlantic to find a place of rest, an asylum of safety, amidst the solitudes of the New World.

Some of them landed on the shores of New England, some in New York, and others in Virginia. These men were a hardy race of adventurers, not, generally, descendants of the aristocracy of the Old World, nor from the low and vulgar, but from the middle classes, merchants, tradesmen, and farmers, devoted to their religion; brave, cautious and thoughtful; industrious; strict observers of temperance and virtue.

Their industry and perseverance melted away the forests, and subdued the soil which in a few successive years richly rewarded their labors. Isolated as they were, it soon became necessary for them to organize a government, and enact laws suitable to their circumstances. Some of these laws favored too much of religious intolerance; amongst the few who were

more liberal in their sentiments was Roger Williams, who affirmed that the civil magistrate had power to restrain and punish crime, but not suppress the freedom of the soul.

This illustrious sentiment was publicly avowed, and defended by its originator; although it cost him banishment from the colony. It has also been endorsed by the noblest spirits of our age, and is incorporated in the spirit of our holy constitution, and she is a boon of immortality on the memory of the man who, at the risk of all, publicly defended it. How strange it would seem, that these very men, who after they had obtained their freedom from the intolerance of the systems of the Old World, should so soon turn round and persecute those who saw fit to differ with them in matters of conscience, and raise a hue and cry over them until the poor heretic (as he was called) must atone for his heresy by being hung, burnt, or banished. It fully illustrates the human character, and proves that men in the exercise of government over themselves are very indulgent, or, in other words, democratic; but when they exercise that power over others, they become tyrants. To this general rule, however, there are noble exceptions, but they are like angels' visits to earth, few and far between.

The new colonies continued to increase in strength and numbers, until the borders of the Atlantic, from Maine to Georgia, were densely settled. Towns and cities sprang up as by magic; they multiplied so rapidly that in less than a century and a half they numbered two millions five hundred thousand. The Governor and subordinate officers were creatures of the Crown and Ministry, in whose appointment the colonies had no voice; ignorant of the condition of the people, as they were indifferent to their welfare. They were Royalists, devoted to the interests of the king, and aristocracy, and were not qualified in their official capacity to meet the wants of the people on grounds of accommodation, and at the same time give satisfaction to their government. Their approach therefore was studied and cold; the people on the other hand were suspicious, and distant; it required no prophet to foretell what the consequence of these things would be. Rumor was on the wing in those days with her ten thousand tongues to fill the ears of the royal officials with false tales concerning the people, who, as they affected to believe, were fastening the spirit of rebellion against the mother country; and those who understood the public feeling could not be believed when they told the truth, in order to disabuse the minds of the friends of the royal government. Their prosperity and increasing wealth excited the admiration of the people of the Old World, as well as the jealousy of the mother country, who imposed exorbitant taxation upon the colonies, and interfered in their legislative and judicial proceedings. These encroachments aroused them to resistance; after many unsuccessful attempts through their memorials and petitions for redress of grievances, they resolved on deciding the controversy by resorting to arms. The immortal George Washington was appointed to the supreme command. What an absorbing crisis! A little handful of undisciplined men arrayed against a nation whose fleet and armies were the boast and

glory, Washington and his comrades in arms, together with the members of Congress, would have been hung as rebels whilst those who were less criminal in the eyes of their enemies, punished with chains, dungeons or banishment, and the colonies reduced to a deeper state of dependence and vassalage. I would here ask the question, "Does might make right?" Well-informed statesmen and philosophers will answer, it does not; the doctrine is repugnant to theory, but is acknowledged in practice; hence, if the colonies had been successful, the names of the great men who were the movers of the revolution, would be sunk in the shades of infamy, and the nation that enslaved them would have been applauded. But as it is, the names of those men are immortal; they are celebrated as being among the greatest that ever lived. At the close of this revolution, the man who led the armies of the republic to a final triumph was the first to preside over the Government; having shown himself brave and magnanimous in war, he was equally successful in presiding over the councils of the nation in time of peace; who, under the blessings of the Lord, had been the principal instrument in obtaining their freedom.

It appears to me that this word freedom is not generally well understood. Many people declare of Independence—that all men are born free, that they are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This application is correct. All this, however, does not grant to any man the liberty to do wrong; hence, I infer that this freedom tolerates me in my opinion to express it freely and openly on religion, association, and every point of human association, and that my actions and doings may correspond with my opinion in all these matters, so long as it does not interfere with the rights of any other person. This kind of freedom was vindicated by the Fathers of the Constitution, and especially by Mr. Jefferson, who was the fram-mer of that celebrated document called the Charter of our Liberties.

For sixty successive years our government administered by great and noble spirits; from that time it has shown signs of decay. It is said by great men and philosophers, that virtue and confidence go hand in hand, they are twin sisters; consequently, when a nation has lost its virtue, the people lose their confidence in one another. Forty years, if I mistake not, includes the administration of General Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. I recollect when the three last named individuals were elected to the Presidency of our Republic; but I do not remember to have heard the name platform used in a modern political phrase which is in keeping with the spirit of the age. The name itself savors of dissension, and I believe if those seven men were now alive upon the earth, and could speak, they would express their shame and contempt for much of the language, and more of the doings of the great men who are at present at the head of our government; and I believe that all reflecting men in our country, were they to express their feelings, would condemn the folly and madness of the present leaders.

How different is the spirit that moves the heads of this nation from that which occupied the Fathers of this Republic! When Mr. Jefferson framed the Declaration of Independence, he clothed the ideas of that instrument with the most respectful language; but how is it now! Congressmen assail each other in the strongest terms of vituperation, and censure the character of the best man in the country; if a politician, he is calumniated as though he was the greatest highwayman in the world, and it is impos-

sible to ascertain the true character of a man from any representation which is made by his political antagonists.

When the human body is racked with pain, it becomes prostrated, and before the period of dissolution, disease has taken such deep hold, that the whole frame is distorted and convulsed, and a conflict rages to such an extent that it endangers the whole system; and it is not infrequent that insanity is the result. It is so with the body politic. When virtue is lost from the Government, the members of the body become paralyzed, and every effort which is made for its redemption, plunges it still deeper in ruin.

But can the elements of our beloved constitution die? They cannot. The principles that all men are born free and equal, are eternal. They were given to our fathers by the inspiration of God. The component parts, therefore, being immortal, must survive the wreck of dissolution, and they will be gathered again and form a nucleus on the earth, which will make head against every opposition, until the tree of universal liberty shall be planted, and the inhabitants of the whole earth can peacefully repose beneath its shadow.

A CAMEL'S OBSERVER.

Home News.

We have received eastern dates till the 25th, and frontier dates till the 29th ultimo. We subjoin the following summary:

The United States frigate Niagara sailed on Friday, the 18th ult., for Panama, where she is to receive on board the Japanese embassy and convey them to Japan. She will hardly arrive at Panama before August.

It is stated that Postmaster Fowler left New York on the 18th inst., in the Moses Taylor, bound to Havana, whence he will go to Mexico or somewhere in South America. His friends raised a purse for him of several thousand dollars.

The War Department received a large mail from Utah on the 21st ult.

The impression is now general that the over issue of Pacific mail stock is much larger than supposed. The statement said to come from the Company's own office is said to be 2,400 shares. It is said that certificates for 39,000 shares have been presented for dividends, and that all these are registered in the stock.

A large number of members of Congress left Washington on the 21st and 22d to attend the Douglas demonstration at New York, among whom were Rusk, of Arkansas, Hamilton, of Texas, and Clingman, of North Carolina. The leaders of the party were endeavoring to agree upon a definite plan of action in order to unite the whole force upon a candidate acceptable to all sections of the party. Exertions were being made to have Douglas, Guthrie and others; withdrawn from the ring, to remove the pending difficulties to a perfect union upon the candidate.

The register kept by the Observatory of Harvard College shows that, while in the first four months of 1859 there was a fall of 25.50 inches of rain, in 1860 there was only 6.25 inches.

JOHN WONG AND SON, W. S. SAYS: That the growing wheat crop from Fredericksburg to the mouth of the Rappahannock river—embracing the large and fertile valley of the Rappahannock, nearly a hundred miles in length—is less promising than for many years past. In Richmond, Westmoreland, Middlesex, Spotsylvania, King George, Orange and Stafford, the worm is making great inroads. It has made its appearance in several portions of the county of Amherst, and is playing and havoc with the growing wheat.

The prevailing drouth begins to be seriously felt by the farmers in New York and New England. There have been moderate showers in New York City and vicinity, but beyond that the drouth has not abated. The promise of grass and hay is discouraging.

The cattle disease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress, the House Committee on Agriculture having been directed by resolution to inquire into the subject.

The cattle distemper, so fatal in Massachusetts, has extended into Connecticut. At Boston on the 24th of May, Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated by the British residents, and by a salute from the British steamers.

Flour made from wheat grown the present season has made its appearance in the Augusta (Ga.) market.

The transfer clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Company, in New York, who is still missing, is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000.

Three of the police of Boston have been arrested on a charge of robbery.

Marshal Rynders has levied upon the property of the sureties of ex-Postmaster Fowler to the amount of \$155,554, but the bond is said to be for only \$75,000.

The Boston Transcript says that among the passengers by the Europa is the Prince de Joinville, travelling incog. He is going to Canada on a fishing excursion.

The republican treasurer of Floyd county, Iowa, has defaulted and fled with \$2,200 of the county's money.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.

COL. JACK HAYS, OF TEXAS NOTORIOUS, IN COMMAND.

The California mail arrived in this city on Thursday evening, bringing dates till the 2nd inst. The Indian war continues to prevail in the West. The aborigines are very bold and defiant. On the 26th ult., 550 volunteers, commanded by Col. Jack Hays; and 154 regulars, commanded by Capt. Stewart, left Carson City for Pyramid Lake, where it was understood 3000 Indians had fortified themselves. On arriving at Williams' old station, on the 29th, some 300 Indians attacked the

advanced guard of the army. An engagement ensued, in which seven Indians were killed and three volunteers slightly wounded. The Indians retreated, and the troops moved on toward the Lake. A general engagement was expected on the 3rd or 4th inst. Speaking of the concentration of Indian forces, the Enterprise says:

"By the recent information we have gained, we are well convinced that hereafter there is to be a concert of action among all the Indian tribes of North-western Utah, comprised of the Pah-Utes, Shoshones, Moiwocs, Banacks, Pitt Rivers, and such other tribes as they can induce to join in the common cause. This combination of tribes can muster at least 3,000 warriors. * * * To contend against this array of Indians we have, probably, when all the forces are concentrated, 800 men, a volunteer force of 600, and 200 United States troops."

The following presents a dark prospect for the speedy termination of the war:—"We believe very few of the volunteer companies which are about starting, are provided with enough provisions to last them any length of time. And again, judging from the desire of every man to be a captain while lying in camp, we fear that the proper discipline will not be preserved on the march and in action."

It is generally believed that Winemose, head chief of the Pah-Utes, was killed in the engagement of the 29th ultimo.

At Virginia City the citizens are apprehensive of an attack from Indians every night, as rumors of such an intention have reached there from various sources. Two companies of volunteers are on duty each night, guarding the town.

ONE CAUSE OF THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Sacramento Union gives the following version of the origin of the Indian troubles in Washoe, which we give without comment:—Osmer Darst, who resides at Gold Hill, near Virginia City, sends, under date of May 10th, to his partner, Mr. Harris, who lives on the Stockton road, about ten miles from Sacramento, the following facts, which disclose, as he alleges, the whole truth as to the real cause of the late massacre at Williams' Station, in Carson Valley. The number of white men said to be buried differs slightly from the accounts first given, but these accounts also differed from each other. Osmer Darst states that an old Indian went to Williams' house with a squaw, when four white men tied the buck Indian and then each committed an atrocious outrage upon the Indian woman. They then left the buck-go. He afterwards came back with other Indians, and put a white woman, who was in the house, out of doors, and also three white men, who had nothing to do with the outrage. They then bound the four white men who abused the squaw, and burned them in the house. Mr. Darst gives the above facts to his partner on the authority of the white woman, who is now stopping at Silver City.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The postmaster, who some time since left this city for California, returned on Wednesday last. He met Col. Smith's company on the 9th inst., within twelve miles of Carson city. All well, no stock lost. He also met D. Wilkin's company at the commencement of Carson desert. All well, no stock lost. Mr. Morrell reports that Major Egan, accompanied by a military escort, was carrying the mail through to California. There was also a large company of emigrants with the escort, numbering about 100 wagons.

Mr. M. states that the company he travelled with met with no opposition from the natives; the travelling was mostly performed in the night. All the mail stations between Carson City and Robert's Creek had been destroyed.

Mr. Morrell, in speaking of the mines, says that two of the mines at Washoe, yield silver ore at the rate of from \$600 to \$800 per ton, after deducting freight to San Francisco.

The gold diggings at Gold Hill are also very remunerative. Miners, throughout Carson, have very brilliant prospects.

SAM HOUSTON'S FRIENDS.
The friends of the Hero of San Jacinto met last evening in an upper room in the third story of Thos. A. Hot-J. No. 8 Union square. The room was crowded. Dr. Hasbrouck called the meeting to order. He said the Charleston Convention had renitted so as to lead the people to take the nomination for President out of the hands of the few who controlled Conventions. A meeting had accordingly been held at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which it was determined that there was but one man who was fit for the Presidency in 1861, and that man was Sam Houston. As Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed at that meeting, he called on those present to give such suggestions as they might think proper in order to make this a popular movement.

Clinton Roosevelt, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Bryce supported the claims of Sam Houston to the Presidency. Mr. G. Sickles, after a stirring speech in favor of Sam Houston, presented a series of resolutions declaring that he was the fittest man for the Presidency, and calling for a nominating Convention to be held on the 4th of July, to nominate him in case the Baltimore Convention should fail to do so.

Messrs. Stephen Hasbrouck, Clinton Roosevelt, J. W. Bryce, W. E. Lawrence, A. J. H. Dugan, E. B. Child, and George Sickles were appointed a Committee to carry out the resolution offered by Mr. Bryce, that a mass meeting be held in Union square. The Committee retired, and a Glee Club sang a Union song. Mr. McChesney, the poet, made an enthusiastic speech in favor of the old hero, and offered a song to be sung at the mass meeting. Mr. A. M. Gentry, of Texas, spoke enthusiastically in favor of Sam Houston. He had heard a man say within 24 hours.

"Who in hell is John Bell?" No schoolboy did not know Sam Houston. He said they had but two parties in Texas, American and Democratic. Texas Republicans were fugues. No men could have assembled anywhere in Texas to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention, and lived till morning. Texas, which had been out of the Union, knew its value. Sam was in favor of it. He was not too old if he was 60. Before he came away